

**PARVAMIMA BICOLOR RUCKES (HEMIPTERA:
PENTATOMIDAE), A DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE¹**

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ABSTRACT: The male of *Parvamima bicolor* Ruckes is described with figures of the male genitalia.

DESCRIPTORS: Hemiptera, Pentatomidae, Discocephalinae, *Parvamima*, male genitalia

Ruckes described the Discocephaline genus, *Parvamima*, and its single species, *P. bicolor*, from a single female specimen from Panama. Although in general appearance there is no sexual dimorphism and the male can be identified from Ruckes' description and illustration, the male exhibits some interesting sexual characteristics. These are of importance systematically should additional species of the genus be discovered and for determination of inter-genetic relationships.

Parvamima bicolor Ruckes

Parvamima bicolor Ruckes 1960:7

General appearance. Overall length male 9mm, female 9.5mm, greatest width male 5.5mm, female 6mm. Shape ovate, slightly convex above and below, head and anterior pronotum declivous. Head and anterior two-thirds of pronotum light tan, remaining upperparts tan, castaneous on transhumeral pronotum and disc of scutellum. Dorsal surface punctured castaneous. Venter tan, punctures finer than above.

Head. Jugs meet in front of tylus, margin entire, very slightly sinuate before eyes. Antennae as long as head and thorax, each segment longer than preceding segment, IV twice as long as II. Rostrum not attaining metacoxae.

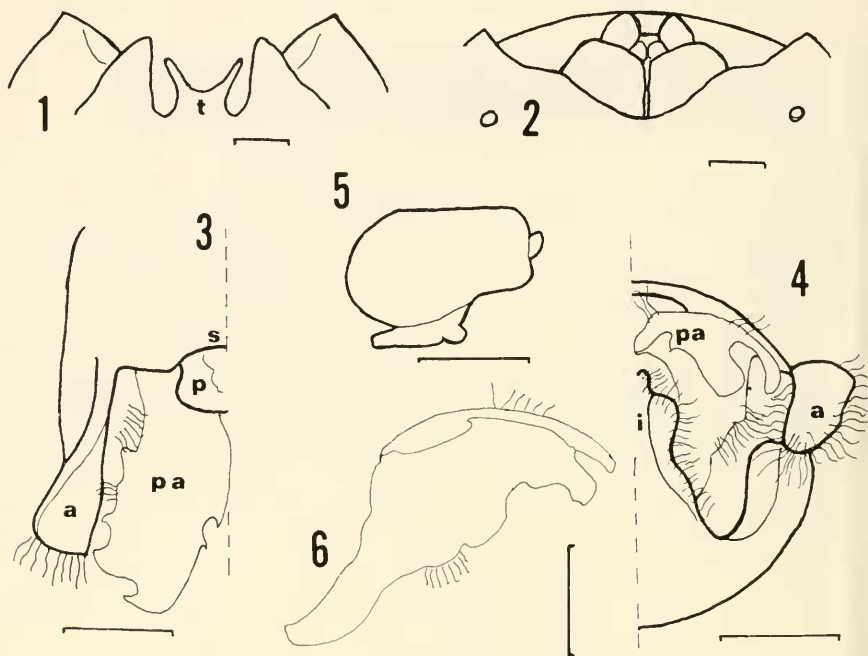
Thorax. Pronotal margins entire, obscure denticle at anterior lateral angle. Mesosternum mildly carinate, metasternum elevated, pentagonal. Ostiole with somewhat sigmoid tapering canal reaching two-thirds distance across metapleuron. Evaporatorium rugulose and poorly defined. Legs straminous, sparsely punctate, tibiae planosulcate, brown blotch on outer surface of distal hind femur.

Abdomen. Tergites dark castaneous. Apical margin of seventh tergite in male deeply notched on either side of wide median tergal process, divergent spines from lateral apical angles of process longer than twice their width. Connexivum narrowly exposed, castaneous, each segment centrally draped with a tan spot. Anterior ventral abdominal tubercle touching metasternum. Spiracles fuscous. Irregular blotch on central basal portion of sixth sternite in females lacking or obscure in males.

Genitalia, Male. Pygofer with truncate lateral apical lobes twice as long as wide, supinated distally, long setae at apex and inferior margin. Superior ridge arcuate over proctiger. Inferior ridge produced apically and superiorly in the form of vertical callosed labia diverging and attenuating ventrally, densely setose. Parameres large and foliate, exceeding apex of pygofer. From dorsal view medial aspect twice as long as wide,

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Figures 1-6. 1) Apical margin of seventh tergite in male. 2) Female genital plates, ventral view. 3) Left side genital capsule, dorsal view. 4) Right side genital capsule, caudal view. 5) Theca, lateral view. 6) Right paramere, medial view. Legend: a, lateral apical lobe; i, inferior ridge; p, proctiger; pa, paramere; s, superior ridge; t, tergal process. All scale lines indicate .5 mm.

decurved apically. Lateral aspect perpendicular to medial, broad, eroded, and terminating in decurved internally rotated hooked lobe which is separated from medial aspect of paramere by a deep notch. Theca heavily sclerotized, shaped like a short-muzzled old-fashioned cannon, small knobular processes anterolaterally on base and laterally on apex of barrel.

Voucher specimen. Male. Panama, Cerro Campana, 800M, 8°40'N x 79°56'W, 25·VIII·1975, col: D. Engleman. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Specimens examined. Eight males, two females, all from Cerro Campana or Canal Zone, Panama. One specimen taken at lights on Barro Colorado Island, the others obtained by beating or sweeping dense low vegetation along forest roads.

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REFERENCES

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